Ranaway from the subscriber about he 1st of January, a negro man by the name of JIM, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very black, long face, his front teeth long and uncommonly wide apart; he was purchased of Mr. Cornelius Manning, of St. Mary's county, and no doubt will attempt to get back there again, as he has received a pass from a negro in the neighbourhood, and was seen in Calvert county on his way to the ferry. The above reward will be given, no matter where taken if brot home, or lodged in gaol 50 hat I get him again. HENRY A HALL. West River, near Annapolis, Feb. 7.

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purchaser, the subscriber will dispose of the whole tract of land containing 340 acres. There is on the premises every con-

venience necessary for farming, & it is well adapted to clover and plaister, and is in

Several Valuable MAVES, Girls and Boys. For terms apply to

John Weckes.

Take Notice.

All persons are forewarned nunting or

George Barber,

John T. Barber.

gunning, or trespassing in any manner, on Horn Point. As the subscribers have sus-

d ust Published

To which is prefixed,

The Declaration of Rights-With the amendments ingrafted therein

The Public

ed not to pay it from a conviction that I have been grossly imposed on in

PRINTING

ecuted at this Office.

saction connected with it. Peb. 1822.

THI]

CABINET MAKING The Subscriber, at his Short In Church-street, opposite the Post Office having provided himself with Misso gany, and other materials, for carry.

ing on the Cabinet Making Business, &c.

Solicits the public for a portion of their custom, which will be thankfully

received.

He will likewise formich and superintend . FUNERALS.

On the shortest notice, and most rea-

onable terms.

He will also are id to the business of Upholstering aid Paper Hauging,
JONAY HAN WEEDON.
Annapolis, Jan. 3, 1822.



A COACH FOR BALTIMORE

(Five times a Week.) In addition to the regular three times a week, iz. I uesday, Thursday and Saturday, a RIVATE Coach will run every flonday and Friday throughout the winter, starting from Mrs Robinson's and Mrs Daley, at 8 o'clock, and friving at Barnum's Hotel the same afternoon. Fare and a lowance of baggage same

as in mail line. For scats please apply at Mr. George Shaw's Store, Church street, Annapolis. Jan. 31, 1822.

Take Notice.

ANNAPOLIS THURSDAY, WARCH 7, 1828.

PRINTED AND PURGISHED

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH'S TRRETS ANNAPOLIS.

LANGE LYNN

Price Three Dollard per dunum. congress.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Turning, Feb. 19.

Hr. Woodcock jaid on the table the folowing resolution!

Resolved, That the accretary of war be irected to lay before this house a statement nilitary academy, who have remained in he service of the United States five years; and the number who have received comnissions and resigned, or have been dis-harged from service before the expiration f five years; also, the number that have of five years; also, the namber that have eft the military academy without commissions, and the amount of money that has een paid each; also, the amount paid to adets between the time of their appointment and that of their being mustered at he academy, and the time of leaving the cademy, and the time of receiving comissions and entering the service of the Ulitates; also, the number educated at the cademy, who were in the service during lemy, who were in the service during

my each year since 1802; and the exuse of ammunition which has been fur

hed for the use of the academy; and the diers who have been stationed at the aca-

Pinkney the house did no business on MISCELLLNEOUS

From the Connecticut Courant. MORALIST.

In consequence of the death of Mr.

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and practice, more conducive to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He, who presumes to question the wisdom, the goodness, and the paternal solicitude for the felicity of man, of the SU-PRIME REING

on Saturday delivered his sentiments on the questions they ing the constitutionality of the imprisonment of these men, and asserting the existence, in every servitory of the United States, of those rights which are, under our constitution, reciprocal to local allegiance, wizi right to meed on of person, of religion, trial by jury, the writ of habeas corpus, &c.

No question was taken on the subject previous to the adjournment, which took place before four of clock.

In consequence of the death of Arr. a step, and "many a time and oft," when tired with study or fatigued by business, he found it delightfully refreshing to sport a-midst its waters, exclaiming with the poet, Life owns in every pause the freshening

power, And one short shudder warms thro' many an hour.

On one of these occasions, the bather had no sooner regained the green sward, than he observed to his astonishment, that his swarm of bees, which, assisted by the warm weather and without once dreaming of the theories of Malthus, had emigrated from a neighbouring hire, on finding that popula-tion had reached its utmost limit in their

own narrow territory

Poets are said to hanaturally fond of bees;
yet no man, we believe, carries his admiration of these insects so far as to allow them o bivouack on his coat and small clothesparticularly when he himself is in want of such accommodations. At least so felt the minister of —... Unwilling to remain longer in the water, and yet afraid to provoke ger in the water, and yet afraid to provoke the hostility of the angry insects, he made several timid efforts to regain his property; but the winged phalanz was every where, on the alert, and he only escaped from a thorough stinging by plunging repeatedly into the Dee. In this dilemma he betook himself a little longer to the exercise of swimming, in the hope that some kind neighbour would pass by, and either fur-nish him with a new suit of clothes, or dislodge the enemy from the old one But in this hope he was disappointed—the time was wearing away—the water was getting rather chill—and he appeared to have no thing for it but to run home with all his might; yet even this was a disagreeable alternative. The distance was not considerable but still be might be accepted. able, but still he might be seen—might be met on the way, and what would his pa-rishioners think, i they were told that their minister was observed scampering through the fields in a state of nudity? These were puzzling reflections; but necessity has no law, and at last the eccentric parson fairly broke from his confinement at all hazards

Taking the most circuitons route, he bounded over the sward with the agility of a young savage, and in despite of thorns & prickles, cleared bushes and hedges like i first rate hunter. At this rate he arrived within a few paces of his own door, unno within a few paces of his own door, unno-ticed and unknown: but here, two orthree individuals employed in carrying clothes to the bleaching green, became terribly alarmed at the unwonted apparition of a naked man. In an instant, down went hand barrow, tub and watering pan, and nimble as his reverence was, he was fairly outrun by those he was so anxiousto avoid, but whom he now appeared to be pursuing but whom he now appeared to be pursuing.

Preserve me! preserve me! Saw ye ever
the like o' that? Whaur's the body rinnin? He's mad! he's mad! Open the door! O, open the door, or we'll drap down wi' parfect fear!" were the only sounds that saluted his ears; but if it was bad to advance, to retreat would have been still worse; and the worthy parson bolted in at the manse door, and hurried to his bed room. in defiance of every obstacle Here he had leisure to reflect on this singular adventure; and here heidetermined never again to ven-ture into the Dee, without taking precauti-ons against the intrusion of the bees

[Dumfries (Scot, Conr.) DECISION OF A JUSTICE. It was only last week that an attorney re. lated to us an anecdote which came within his own practice. A man in a certain part of this state had hived a swarm of his own or the state had lived a swarm of his own hees, but from some dislike to the hive, the bees left it, and were traced by various wit-nesses to a neighbour's lot, where they ga-thered upon the limb of a tree. Informa-tion was given to the owner, but in the mean time another man discovered, and mean time another man discovered, and proceeded to secure them; he had not however, succeeded in his object before the owner arrived, and forbade his touching the bees, at the same time alleging they werethis property. The man, notwithstanding took the bees, (though not on his own land,) and converted them to his own use. The power accordingly brought an action The owner accordingly brought an action before one of our modern justices, for the recovery of the value of the bees. The recovery of the value of the bees. The proof on the part of the plaintiff was, that the bees were his, and that the defendant converted them to his own use. The justice, however, for reasons which we shall not nere name, decided in favour of the defendant, giving him costs, &c. whereupon the attorney for the plaintiff filed a bill of exceptions, stating the points proved, which the justice admitted, and requested his worship to sign it.—The justice signed it, but afterwards interlined between his name and the words of the bill. "N. B. No proof the words of the bill. "N. B. No proof the words of the bill. "N. B. No proof that the bees belonged to the plaints"—Why? said the Attorney, you admitted that to have been proved—Beckuse, said Justice, they have no ear mark; you can't hold them according to law. This is matter of fact, and happened in this enlightened era of the state of Cobmecticut.—Journal.

in first to the first stands with tief-bright formation.

The house the processed to the consideration of the position of the word processed to the position of the word processed to the position of the word of with the word of which the stands are processed to the position of the stands of the position of the stands of the position of the stands of the position of the stands are processed to the position of the word of the position of the word of the position of the stands of the position of the stands of the position of the stands of the word of the w which the horse immediately turned about and set off at a merry pace for his well-known pasture Whilst Mr. Lane's servants were on the search, they chanced to pass by the forge, and on mentioning their supposed loss, the farrier replied, "Oh, he has been here and shod, and gone home a-gain;" which on their return they found to be actually the case. [Cheltenham Chron.

CHESAPEARE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

From the New York American, Feb. 20. Measures have recently been taken to complete the canal connecting the Chesa-peake and Delaware Bays. The sum required in addition to what has already her expended is \$600,000, and from the most moderate estimates the whole stock will yield an interest of more than 7 per cent. The project will, no doubt, be speedily car-ried into effect, and the benefits which must accrue to it will not be confined to Philadelphia and Baltimore 'Ffe contem-plated connection of the Raviton and Delaare, which must soon follow, will extend the advantages of this internal navigation to our own city, which, even under the present difficulties of communication, has in some measure become the sea-port of Philadelphia, and, with the facilities of camai navigation, will soon reap the full ex-tent of its superior local advantages, and become the inlet for most of the supplies, f it does not become the outlet for the pro duce of the country that centers in that city.

A CLERICAL ANECDOTE.

It is related of an incumbent in the coun ty of York, that he had precisely twelve written ermons, for the edification and com fort of his parishoners, which were pretty generally delivered, in orderly rotation, in the course of the year. On being remon strated with by some of his hearers, with all due submission, for having preached the same sermon to them, and from the same text on the preceding Sunday he same text, on the preceding Sunday, he vindicated himself, with his wonted simpli-city, by declaring that he was sure he hadlaid them right, but supposed his wife must have shuffled them .- Eng. Paper.

AGBICULTUBAL.



Cultivation of Tobacco.

By PETER MINOR, Esq. OF VIRGINIA.

From the Farmer. OF REARING TOBACCO PLANTS

A great scarcity of original land, suitable for raising tobacco plants, beginning to prevail in the tobacco region, the difficulty of obtaining such spots, has induced the planters of late years to turn their attention to the construction of artificial and permanent beds. This is a matter of the first importance, and worthy of great attention.
An intelligent friend, and judicious planter, stream may be trained along the uppermar- es and stables, scarcely deserved the name gin of it. If the soil is unfit for raising plants. (which I have before described as a rich loam, with a slight mixture of sand,) cart proper soil from some other place and cover the ground 6 or 8 inches thick with core the ground 6 or 8 inches thick with It. Make a low wall of stone, along the fends and lower side of the bed to keep this soil in its place. Then hurn the ground and manage it in every respect as in the case of a new bed. By the aid of the water for irrigation and the eastern exposure, the plants will most generally be insured in good time. After the planting season is over, weed the bed clean, and destroy every species of vegetation upon it, and cover the whole surface with litter from the stable after the manner we do asparagus beds in over, weed the bed Clean, and actroy expectes of vegetation upon it, and cover the whole surface with litter from the stable after the manner we do asparagus beds in winter, or with half rotted wheat straw so thick as to prevent all vegetation from springing up through it. Let it remain thus covered until the next winter, when the litter or straw is to be removed the time for burning and sowing arrives, when the litter or straw is to be removed the louse to be partly below the ground according to the declivity of the hill. The second story of framework, having aills, with corner posts, and braces only, and enclosed with plank, attled on perpendicular, when the litter or straw is to be removed the produce only, and the roof covered with shingles. The lower story is to be used chiefly for stripping and packing, and more to be well fixed for this, construct two garners one one each in this manner, will produce good plants for manner, will produce good plants for manner, will produce good plants for manner, well straw become

plaster per acre. This ploughing, besides completely pulverising the earth, and diffusing the decomposed vegetable matter, exposes the cut wo m new in a chrysalia state) to be destroyed by the succeeding cold weather. From this time, until it is to be hilled, the ground may be kept light to be hilled, the ground may be kept light at lear with harrows, when a third ploughing, and a third plastering of one bushel per series given, and the crop then cultivated in the usual way.

per acres given, and the crop, then culti-vated in the usual way.

I highly approve the hint of one of your correspondents, of sowing corn, and turn-ing in hogs at the periods of the different ploughings of old land, and shall avail my-self of his advice this spring in an experi-ment I am making upon clover land.

ment I am making upon clover land.

OF PRIMING AND TOPPING.

A practice has prevailed to some extent for several years, and is constantly becoming more common, of not priming or pulling off any of the bottom leaves of tobacco when the plant is to be topped Some good reasons, I think, are given for this innovation upon the old practice. In the first place, the pulling off these leaves, makes, many wounds, which are thought to produce a temporary check in the growth of the plant. But the leaves if left, gradually moulder away, and drop off without absorbing much sap from the plant, and protect those above them, from decay and dirt and this practice is said to have the effect to lessen, in a great degree, the protrusion of suckers from the root. The topping can certainly be done more expeditiously, tho't presume at first, it would require more care and attention, as the required number of leaves are to be left exclusive of those, which in the common way, would be primed of it cannot appeal and in the common way, would be primed of it cannot appeal and in the common way, would be primed of it cannot appeal and in the common way, would be primed of it cannot appeal and in the common way, would be primed of it cannot appeal and it for the cannot be seen and attention, as the required number of leaves are to he left exclusive of those, which in the common way, would be primed of the product of the seen and attention, as the required number of leaves are to he left exclusive of those, which in the common way, would be primed to the product of the seen and attention are also the seen are also to t which in the common way, would be primed off. I cannot speak at all from experied off. I cannot speak at all from experi-ence, about this method-but I think it is

OF CURING BY FIRE.

An improved method of firing tobacco, particularly as it respects the diminution of risk and the economy of fuel, has begun to be adopted by some judicious planters, in this part of the country This is, to make the fire on the outside, say from 12 to 20 feet from the house and to support the programment. the fire on the outside, say from 12 to 20 feet from the house, and to convey the heat by a regular flue built o stone or brick, going under ground and opening in the middle of the house. Two of these flues one on each side, are sufficient for a house of 20 feet square or more. The fire is made in the mouth of this flue, on the outside, after the manner of burning a brick kiln. By the draft of air, which goes constantly to support this fire, all the heat is carried. o support this fire, all the heat is carried into the house, without any of the risk or danger, which attends the common mode. The house should be made tight and close, as indeed every house should be, that is at

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF TO-BACCO HOUSES.
A little more expense and attention than

is commonly given to the plan & construction of our tobacco houses, would I think,
greatly diminish the labour and trouble of
the planter, and facilitate every operation
attending tobacco, after it comes into the
house. As they are generally constructed
at present, the roofs are so slight and insecure as often to permit leaks during hard
rains; thereby greatly injuring the tobacco
while it hangs up; while the body of the
house is so open, that tobacco taken down
and bulked away fer striping or prizing, often gets completely dry by the piercing
winds of the spring, notwithstanding all
the precaution used to prevent it. It has
been the reproach of Virginians abroad,
that their dwelling houses were generally s commonly given to the plan & construc-An intelligent triend, and judicious planter, suggests the following as the best mode of making and preserving an artificial bed.—
Choose a piece of ground at the foot of a hill fronting to the east or south east, and so situated with respect to water, that a small so situated with respect to water, that a small gro cabius, their harns, their tobacco bouse and stables, scarcely deserved the name and stables, scarcely deserved the name in the charge, and if nothing clee will do, let our interest dictate an effort to wine it. let our interest dictate an ellott to wipo it.

off. A single trial, I am sure; would conwince any planter of its expediency, and ex.

hibit, even in building tobacco houses, a
verification of Mr. Burke's political maxim

what the road to economy lays through expenditure."

1 will close these remarks, by recommending to every planter, to have at least one house, which may be called the packing and prixing house, constructed somewhat after this manner. Build it near the foot of a hill which shall somewhat screen it no doubt but a bed constructed and treated in this manner, will produce good plants for many years. Perhaps it may become tired or sick of plants, from the want of some rotation, or from too great an accommutation of charcoal on its surface, in which case it will be easy to remove the earth and substitute fresh soil in its place.

OF RAISING TOBACCO ON OLD LAND.

Somig planters in Albemarle, particularly about the Green Mountain, a region celebrated for raising tobaceco of that first quality, have ascertained that their old land, which had been once exhausted, but made rich again by the use of clover and plants, will produce as good tobacco in every respect, as that raised on their best new or fresh land. This is considered by the plants.

TO CONTINUED

ADAM & JOHN MILLER, Having purchased of George & John Barber, & Co. their well selected

his Shop, One door below the Post Office, Where he has on hand a general sup-

him a coll.

Annapolis, Nov. 8.

And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Stort, THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR. E18 & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Determined in the

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive.

NOTICE.

high cultivation, and has a large proportion of meadow land.

STOCK OF GOODS, offer them for sale (at their old stand) on the most reasonable and accommodating terms for cash, or to putetual dealers at short dates. Oct. 11, 1821.

REMOVAL.

GEORGE M.NEIR-TAILOR, Respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has removed

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Car sinets, Cords and Vestings, which is will sell or make up in the best and most fashionable manner, at a short notice, and on accommodating terms.
Those who wish to purchase bargains, will find it to their advantage to gire

JUST PUBLISHED

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

PRICE-\$6 50.

corn and to more with to the Annapolis, oth Oct. 1821. -45.43 e whole on the unfinished busi raylor in the chair.

ylor in the chair. Mr. Woodson rose and addressed the cuse in a speech of nearly two hours opection of the bill He was followed by
Mr Lowndes, in favour of the motion, occupied the floor until nearly 30'

of Va-moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to, and leave obtained to sit again.

Friday, Feb. 22.
MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished bushress of yesterday, (the hillitary appropriation bill)—and aftersome debate the house adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

Mr. Enstis, from the committee on naval affairs, requested to be discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Marcos de Villers and Arnald Guillemard, (who pray the internal of the property of of the prop cos de Villers and Arnald Guillemard, (who, pray the interporation of congress to release them from privilent, in Pensacula, where they are confined by the acting governor of West Florida; and moved also that the petition, together with accompanying documents, be referred to the President of the United States.

nedicion from Schnellert to Rotenstein 8th to 9th August. From the recorded ac-counts that were, as usual, taken on that subject, the following is transcribed:-A little before midnight, a frightful noise was heard in all the surrounding country, which appeared to come from the ruins of the eastle of Schnellert, with eresimilar to the thunder of cannons was dissimilar to the thunder of cannons was dis-tinctly heard; soon after, a noise as if a train of artillery, baggage wagons, and such like heavy carriages, by hundreds were passing in full gallop; in the mean time, a noise was heard in the air, as if every storm, and the most tremendotts hur-ricane were let loose to rage, and yet not the least commotion was perceived, even in the smallest trees. In the midst of this tu-mult, it appeared as if thousands of vices the smallest trees. In the midst of this tumult, it appeared as if thousands of voices
were crying out, hurrahl and halloh! and
amongst these sounds were heard trumpets,
alternating with the noise of drums and of
dreadful howling and barking of dogs; but
the neighing of hopses and the rattling of
arms were the most distinctly heard. The
united inhabitants of all the adjacent villages, viz. those of Oberke'nsback, Lan-gan Brobach, Heinback, Bellstein, Grundbach, Eberhach, Obergesprintz, Kirchbur-fürt, Reicholtzheim, witnessed this fright-ful spectacle, which lasted almost two full hours, and at last became so bad, that erements, be referred to the President of the United States.

Mr. Cocke remarked, that, from an examination of the petition and documents referred to, tithre was reason to appreheud there had been such an uniteration and infringement whom the rights of the petitioners as required that interposition of this house. He therefore moved that the petition as referred to a committee of the whole house on the State of the Union.

Mr. Hardin undermood the import of the memorial to her that the petitioners had been long citizens of Pensacola, and officers under the government of Spain; that they departed from the territory pursuant to treaty, and relatined as physical the find their hall by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the rail by and to enjoy their property. He departed from the territory pursuant of the noisy army had entered Rotenset, and the property of the noisy army had entered Rotenset, and the property of the noisy army had entered Rotenset, and the property of the noisy army had entered Rotenset, and the same property of the noisy army had entered Rotenset, and the same property of the noisy army had entered Rotenset, and the same property of the noisy army had entered Rotenset and the same property of the noisy army had entered Ro

Erbach, in Odenwald, August 10th

The castle Spirit has again begun his ex!

We do not think the records of instinct ever contained a more extrachlinary instance than we are how about to relate, and

ained considerable dayinge from such, they are determined to prosecute all offenders. In ordPub-And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland,

Are cautioned not to receive my Note of the 26th day of November last to John Nelson Stewart for the sum of 48 dollars, as I am determin-

Of every description, neatly ex-